S0995-1-U

STATISTICAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1988-89

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
W. L. Kautzky, Executive Director

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Roy Romer
Governor

W. L. Kautzky
Executive Director

October 15, 1989

Honorable Roy Romer
Governor
136 State Capitol
Denver, CO 80203

Dear Governor Romer:

The Annual Statistical Report of the Department of Corrections reflects the response of the State Correctional System to extraordinary growth. Since January 1987 the Department has increased its capacity from 3400 to nearly 6800. To respond to this staggering growth curve, the Department of Corrections has worked effectively with a number of other agencies to achieve critical results:

1. With the assistance of the Department of Public Safety, the Department is currently accommodating nearly 600 inmates in community corrections facilities.

2. The county jail backlog has been reduced from a level of 650 to approximately 360.

3. The implementation of parole guidelines should be helpful in alleviating the pressure for additional beds within the correctional system.

The Department has worked closely with the Interim Criminal Justice Committee and other committees to identify strategies for controlling increased sentence length. A reevaluation of the application of good time and earned time to discharge dates as well as the restructuring of parole eligibility guidelines are effective mechanisms to meet this continuing challenge. It is our firm hope that the demand for future prison beds can be stayed pending the development of a clear policy perspective on the use of limited State resources for correctional purposes.

Your continued leadership in addressing an appropriate distribution of the State's limited resources to the State's Criminal Justice System is appreciated.

Sincerely,

W. L. Kautzky
Executive Director

WLK/11

FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This 1989 Annual Statistical Report was prepared by the Office of Planning and Analysis. This report outlines offender characteristics and system capacity for FY 1988-89 as well as provides trend data offering some perspective on growth and changes in the system.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Colorado Department of Corrections has experienced explosive population growth over the last several years. Because the system capacity has not kept up with population growth, Colorado was forced to transfer inmates out-of-state which allowed for a reduction in the county jail backlog.

The offender population data contained in this report could not have been presented without the diligent efforts of several key staff. Management Information Systems accomplished the necessary computer programming and data sets were compiled and reported by the Office of Planning and Analysis. The Office of Public Information developed the design and report format.

The 1988-89 Annual Statistical Report was printed and bound by the Colorado Division of Correctional Industries. Additional copies can be obtained from the Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections, 2862 South Circle Drive, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80906-4122.

C. Scott Hromas
Director of Planning and Analysis
October 19, 1989

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SECTION I

OVERVIEW

A DECADE OF UNPRECEDENTED GROWTH

Over the last decade, Colorado's average inmate population has nearly tripled from 2,556 in 1979 to 6,306 in FY 89. Three key pieces of legislation are responsible for much of the dramatic increase.

In 1979 the Colorado Legislature passed H.B. 1589 which changed sentences from indeterminate to determinate terms. In 1981, H.B. 1156 became law, requiring courts to sentence offenders above the maximum of the presumptive range for "crimes of violence" as well as those with aggravating circumstances.

In 1985, the most dramatic legislative change was made with the passage of H.B. 1320 which doubled penalties for the presumptive upper-ranges. This legislation increased the average length of stay for new intakes in the Colorado Department of Corrections system from 28 months to 53 months. Further, parole became discretionary in 1985 which has added to the length of stay. Table 1 demonstrates the impact of Legislative efforts to toughen sentences.

TABLE 1

Average jurisdictional population includes totals of inmates on-grounds, off-grounds, jail backlog, fugitive status, community placement, ISP and inmates housed in other states.

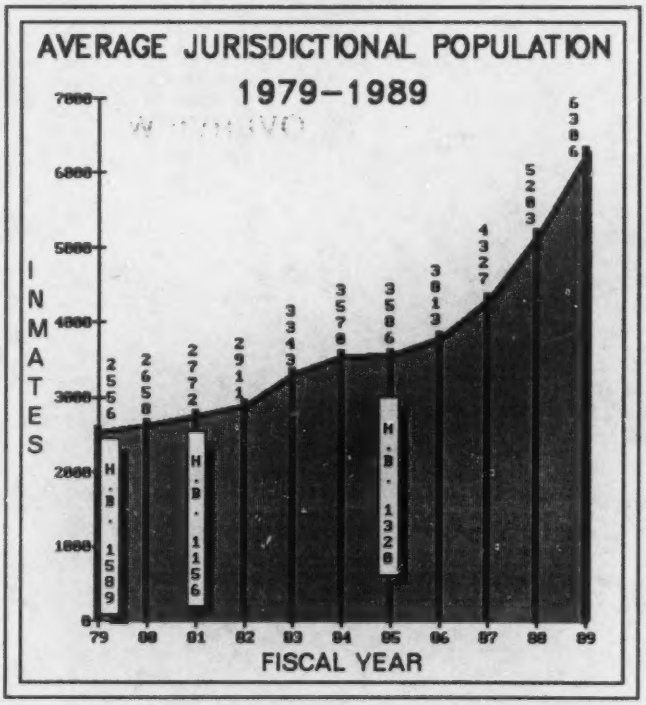


TABLE 2
DEPARTMENTAL ESCAPES
CALENDAR YEARS 1985 THROUGH 1988

FACILITY	SECURITY	85	86	87	88
Centennial Corr Facility	Maximum	0	0	1 *	0
Shadow Mountain Corr Fac	Close	0	2	0	2
Fremont Corr Facility	Medium	0	1	0	0
Buena Vista Corr Facility	Medium	8	6	7	0
Territorial Corr Facility	Medium	3	5	0	0
Arkansas Valley Corr Facility	Medium	--	--	0	0
Colorado Womens' Corr Fac	All	0	0	2	1
Delta Corr Center	Minimum	15	6	4	5
Rifle Corr Center	Minimum	5	3	7	5
Colorado Corr Center	Minimum	8	12	20	18
Skyline Corr Center	R-Minimum	4	3	1	1
Four-Mile Corr Center	R-Minimum	0	3	1	3
Pre-Release Unit	R-Minimum	--	--	0	0
Columbine Center	Minimum	13	7	9	4
Community Contract Centers	Minimum	132	134	171	194
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	Minimum	31	22	15	3
Total		219	204	238	236

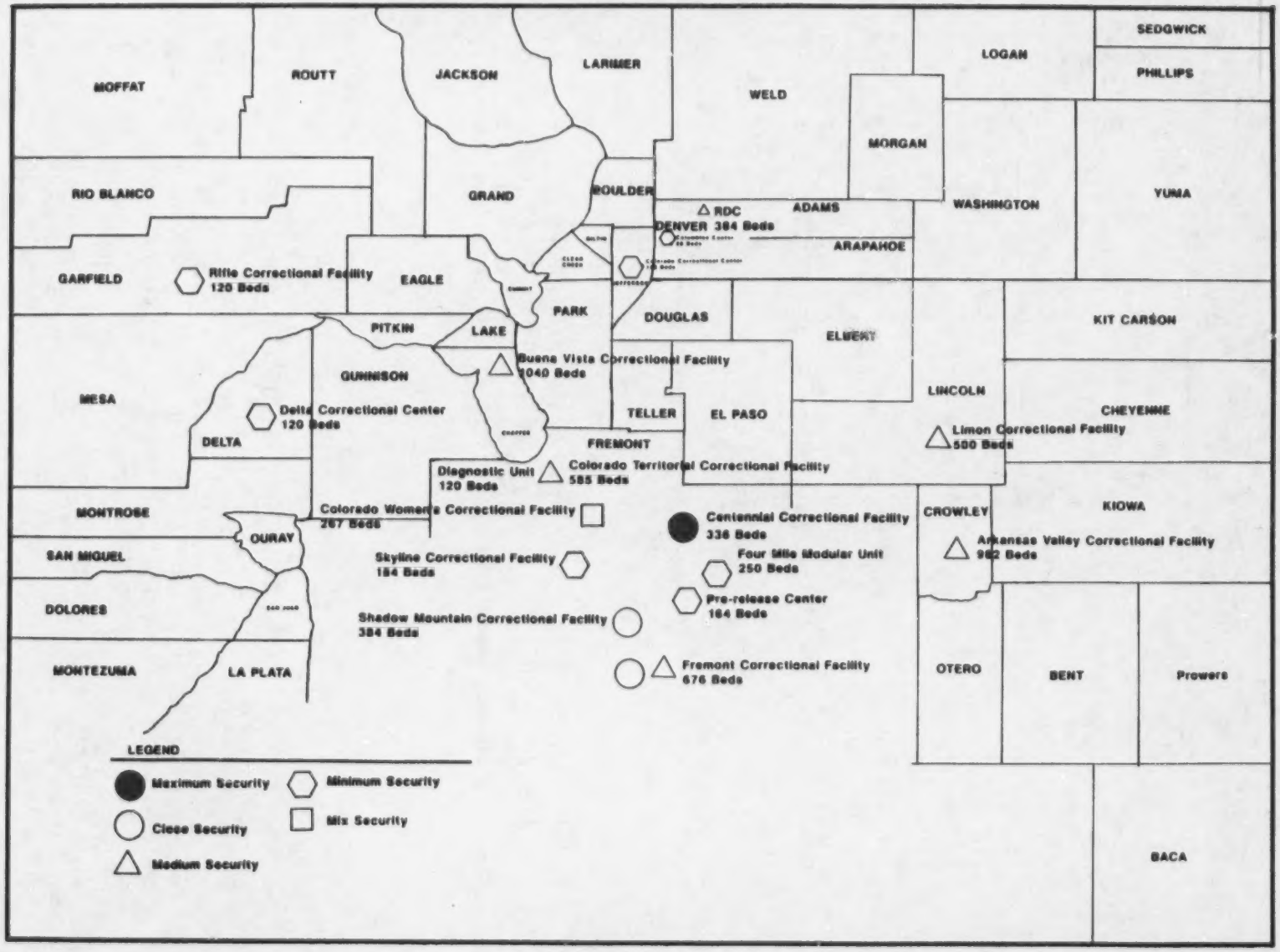
*Escape from out-to-court trip.

Tables 2 and 3 reflect departmental escape and incident figures for the last four years. The strain on the system and increased tension caused by overcrowding, as shown in Table 3, are reflected in the dramatic rise in incidents from 93 in 1987 to 122 in 1988, a jump of 31%.

TABLE 3
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INCIDENT SUMMARY
CALENDAR YEARS 1985 THROUGH 1988

INCIDENTS	85	86	87	88
Inmate Assaults on Staff	10	9	12	16
Inmate Assaults on Inmates	41	49	45	53
Inmate Sexual Asslts on Inmates	0	0	0	1
Inmate Deaths by Murder	1	1	0	1
Inmate Deaths by Suicide	0	1	1	3
Natural/Accidental Deaths	3	5	5	6
Self Mutilations	47	30	30	42
Total	102	95	93	122

DEPARTMENT FACILITIES



SECTION II

INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES

Prison sentence rates are measured by the ratio of offenders sentenced to prison per 100,000 Colorado population. Incarceration rates are measured by the ratio of the average number of prisoners incarcerated per 100,000 Colorado population.

As Table 4 indicates, Colorado's sentence rate appears to be stabilizing from a dramatic climb that began in FY 87.

The state incarceration rate continues the climb which began in FY 87, having jumped 43% within that time frame from 131.2 in FY 87 to 187.7 per 100,00 population in FY 89. This rate has almost doubled in Colorado since FY 85.

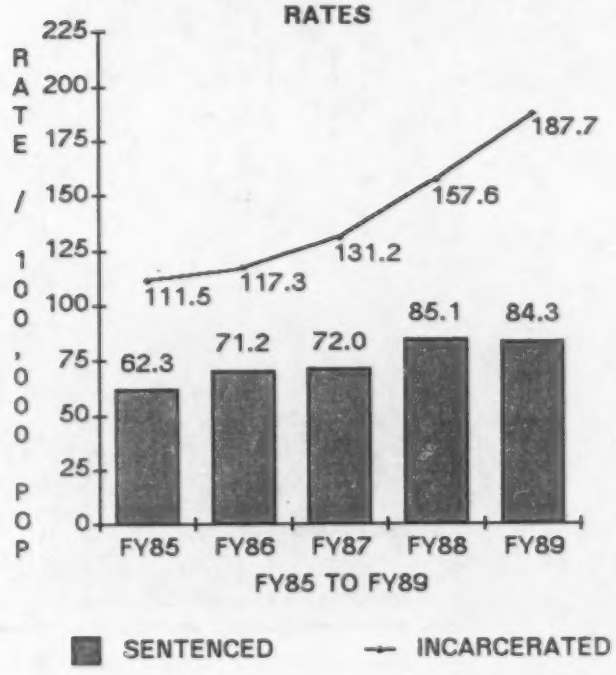
TABLE 4
PRISON SENTENCE RATES AND INCARCERATION RATES
FY 85 THROUGH FY 89

FISCAL YR	OFFENDERS RECEIVED	OFFENDERS SENTENCED	SENTENCE RATE	AVERAGE INCARCERATED POPULATION	INCARCERATION RATE
85	2100	2004	62.3	3586	111.5
86	2180	2314	71.2	3813	117.3
87	2302	2375	72.0	4327	131.2
88	2539	2811	85.1	5203	157.6
89	2761	2832	84.3	6306	187.7

NOTE: Per 100,000 Colorado population. Rates may be calculated using slightly different civilian populations. Average Incarcerated Population is defined as Jurisdictional Population.

Colorado's sentence rate appears to be stabilizing while the incarceration rate continues to grow.

TABLE 5
PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES



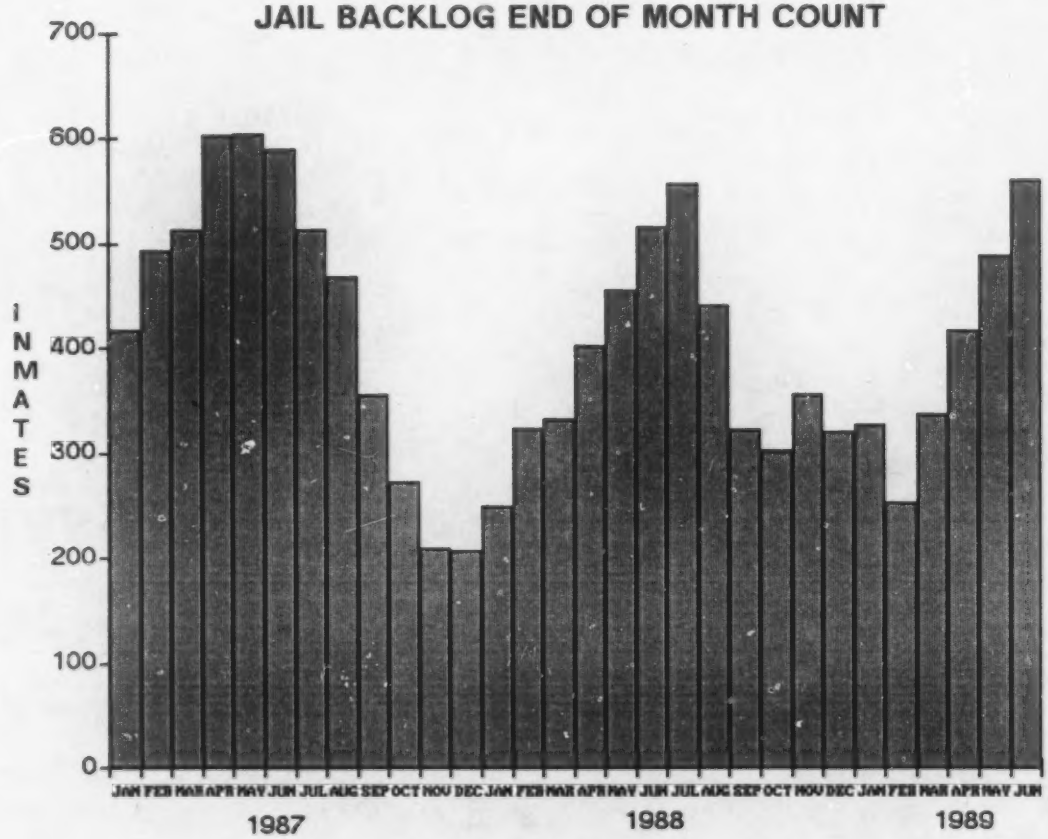
JAIL BACKLOG

The county jail backlog has been a long standing demonstration of inadequate correctional bed space. Following a lengthy trial, the Denver District Court issued an order to reduce the backlog. The order, issued June 7, 1988, resulted from a law suit filed by eight front range counties confronted with over-crowded jails of their own.

Table 6 below graphically illustrates the concerted efforts undertaken by the Colorado Department of Corrections to reduce the jail backlog. Peaks in the chart represent the system reaching capacity while valleys indicate new beds coming on line. In June of 1987, the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility opened in Ordway and reached design capacity that same year. The backlog again reached nearly 600 in June 1989. With the approval of a Special Session of the State Legislature, Colorado transferred 450 inmates to the Western Missouri Correctional Center in Cameron, Missouri.

TABLE 6

JAIL BACKLOG END OF MONTH COUNT



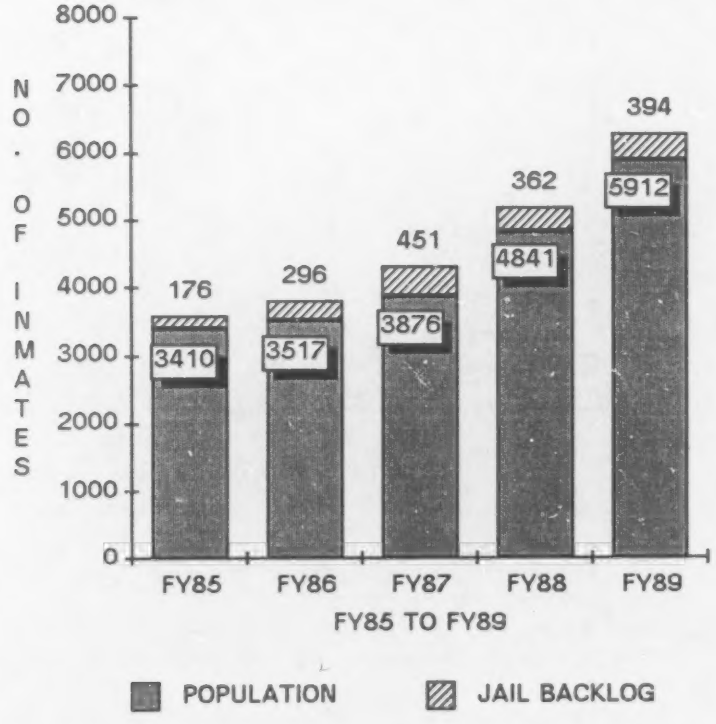
JAN, 1987 THROUGH JUNE, 1989

TABLE 7
HISTORICAL TREND OF
JAIL BACKLOG POPULATION

FISCAL YEAR	AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION IN JAILS AWAITING PRISON BEDSPACE
1984-85	176
1985-86	296
1986-87	451
1987-88	362
1988-89*	394

*Female jail backlog began in July, 1988. In FY 1988-89 females made up 34 of the 394 average.

TABLE 8
PRISON AND JAIL BACKLOG
AVERAGE JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION

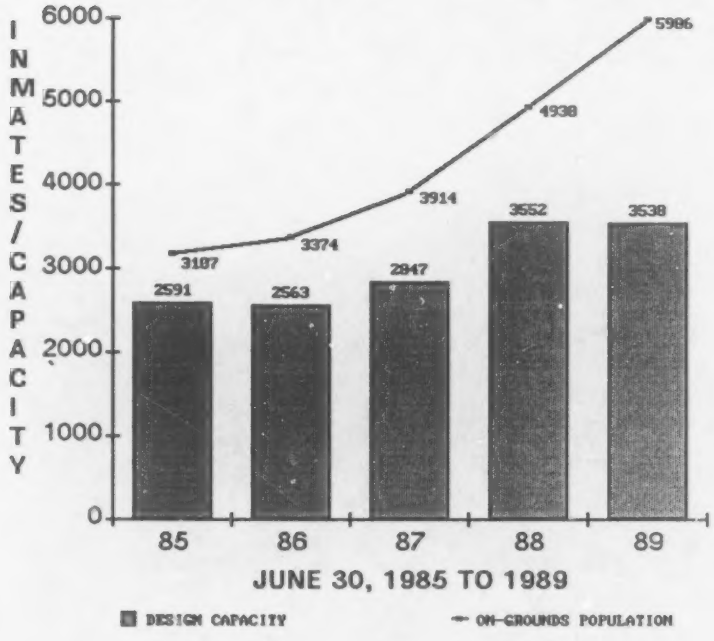


CAPACITY AND POPULATION

The Colorado Department of Corrections has managed its dramatic and rapid population increase through a combination of remodeling, modular beds and double-bunking. Terms utilized in the discussion of capacity and population are defined below.

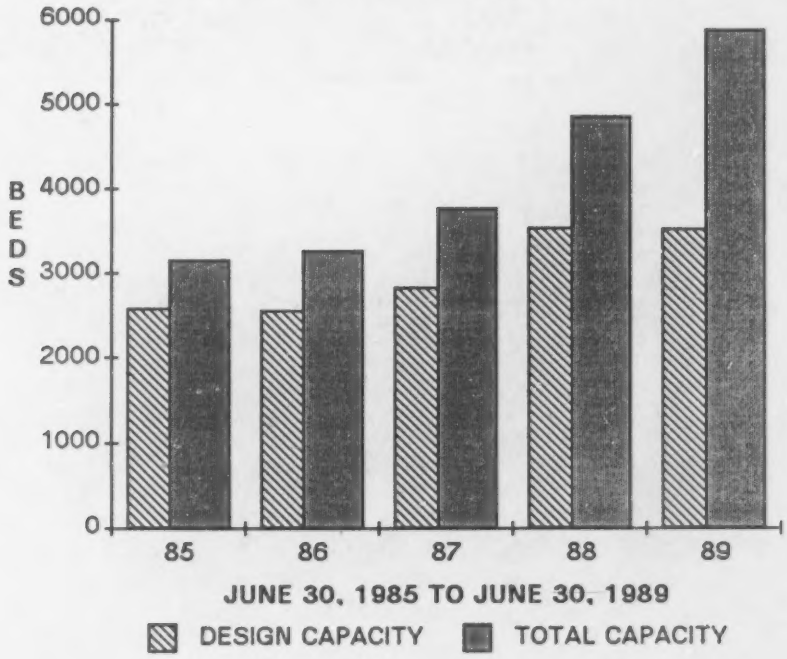
Design Capacity	-	The number of permanent beds in a facility or the system.
Rated Capacity	-	The design capacity plus allocated modular beds.
Emergency Capacity	-	The double-bunking of cells, modular units and dorms.
Total Capacity	-	Rated capacity plus emergency capacity plus community beds.

TABLE 9
DESIGN CAPACITY VERSUS INMATE POPULATION



Though the Department is constructing several facilities, Table 9 graphically demonstrates the widening gap between design capacity and on-grounds population. Facilities currently under construction include the Denver Reception Diagnostic Center (384 beds) and the Limon Correctional Facility (500 beds).

TABLE 10
DESIGN CAPACITY VERSUS TOTAL CAPACITY



In an effort to most economically meet the goals of public safety, Table 11 illustrates the near tripling of the less costly alternative of community corrections. The Department of Corrections now has almost 600 offenders in these programs as opposed to just over 200 five years ago.

TABLE 11
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS TOTAL CAPACITY
ON JUNE 30, 1985 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1989

YEAR	DESIGN CAPACITY	MODULAR/ DORM BEDS	RATED CAPACITY	COMMUNITY ALLOCATIONS	EMERGENCY DOUBLED CELLS/MODS	TOTAL CAPACITY*
1985	2591	354	2945	225	0	3170
1986	2563	427	2990	285	0	3275
1987	2847	520	3367	250	173	3790
1988	3552	544	4096	250	521	4867
1989	3538	697	4235	580	1071	5886

*Excludes Department of Corrections lock-up beds not counted in general housing.

TABLE 12
INMATE POPULATION VERSUS DESIGN CAPACITY
ON JUNE 30, 1985 THROUGH 1989

YEAR	INMATE POPULATION	DESIGN CAPACITY	PERCENT OF DESIGN CAPACITY
1985	2927	2591	113.0%
1986	3019	2563	117.8%
1987	3580	2847	125.7%
1988	4553	3552	128.2%
1989	5374	3538	151.9%

NOTE: Inmate population figures are on-grounds count, excluding community and ISP. Design Capacity excludes allocated community bedspace, temporary bedspace, and management control beds.

Overall figures, as shown in Table 12, indicate that the system as a whole is operating at 152% of design capacity. Table 13 reveals that certain facilities have shouldered the burden of over-crowding. This is primarily due to the fact that three of the Department's major facilities; Centennial Correctional Facility, Shadow Mountain Correctional Center and Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility, cannot be significantly double-bunked at this time. These facilities fall under the Ramos Consent Decree which resulted from the Ramos vs. Lamm lawsuit. The suit, filed in 1979, directed the State of Colorado to dramatically alter the conditions of confinement in its correctional facilities.

TABLE 13
INMATE POPULATION VERSUS DESIGN CAPACITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 1989

FACILITY	NUMBER OF INMATES	DESIGN CAPACITY	PERCENT OF CAPACITY
Territorial Correctional Facility	599	452	132.5%
Reception and Diagnostic Center	119	120	99.2%
Centennial Correctional Facility	333	336	99.1%
Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility	379	384	98.7%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	1027	535	192.0%
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	973	726	134.0%
Fremont Correctional Facility	673	424	158.7%
Pre-Release Program	163	--	N/A
Four Mile Correctional Center	246	--	N/A
Skyline Correctional Center	184	132	139.4%
Delta Correctional Center	140	99	141.4%
Rifle Correctional Center	120	100	120.0%
Colorado Correctional Center	115	108	106.5%
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	240	94	255.3%
Columbine Center	28	28	100.0%
Out of State Placements	35	--	N/A
Total	5374	3538	151.9%

Note: Inmate population figures are on-grounds count.

TABLE 14
COST PER INMATE BY FACILITY
FISCAL YEAR 1988-89

FACILITY	ANNUAL COST	DAILY COST
Centennial Correctional Facility	$24,616	$67.44
Women's Correctional Facility	14,814	40.59
Territorial Correctional Facility	19,468	53.34
Fremont Correctional Facility	16,399	44.93
Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility	18,107	49.61
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	15,809	43.31
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	16,294	44.64
Colorado Correctional Center	14,606	40.02
Delta Correctional Center	14,703	40.28
Rifle Correctional Center	15,197	41.64
Skyline Correctional Center	13,481	36.93
Columbine Correctional Center	19,246	52.73
Pre-Release Center	13,254	36.31
Four-Mile Correctional Center	12,974	35.55
Average Cost per Male Inmate	$15,409	$42.22
Average Cost per Female Inmate	$17,030	$46.66
Parole	$1,788	$5.02

SECTION III

ADMISSION AND RELEASE CHARACTERISTICS

ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Admissions (intake) to the Department of Corrections consist primarily of new court commitments and parole revocations. Returns from appeal bond, probation revocations and interstate transfers constitute the remainder of yearly intake. The "New Court Commitments" category includes parole violators with new offenses.

As Table 15 indicates, the stress on the Colorado Correctional system is most apparent in the comparison of total intake versus total releases. The net gain to the system in FY 89 was just under 1,200 offenders, up from just over 100 in FY 85. This net increase is the equivalent of two major facilities in the Colorado Department of Corrections in one year.

TABLE 15

TOTAL INTAKE VERSUS TOTAL RELEASES

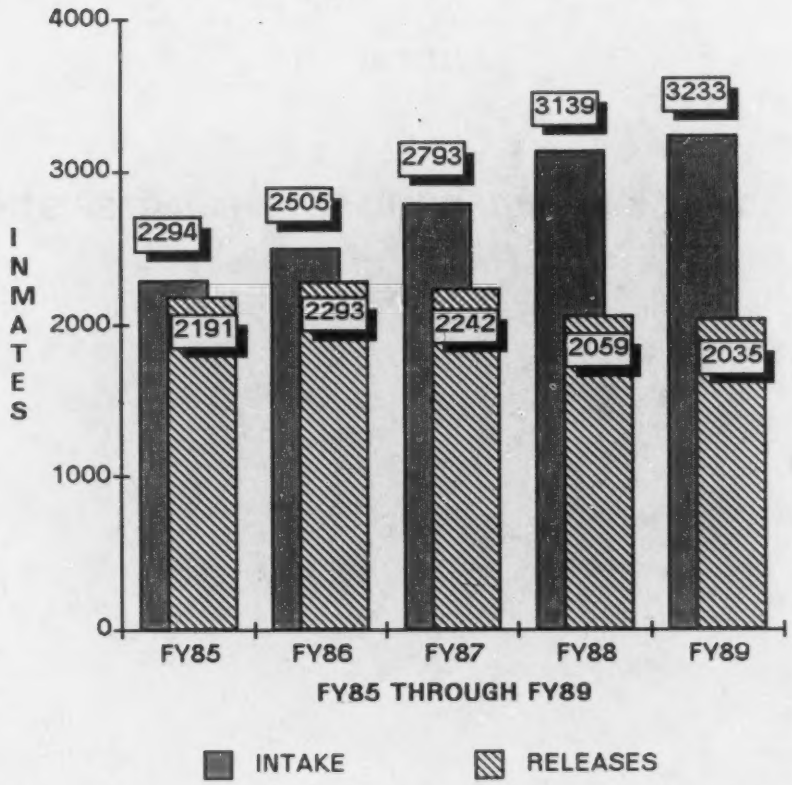


TABLE 16
NEW INTAKE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 85 THROUGH FY 89

FISCAL YEAR	COURT COMMITMENTS	PAROLE REVOCATIONS*	OTHER**	TOTAL RECEIPTS
85	2100	172	22	2294
86	2180	268	57	2505
87	2302	449	42	2793
88	2539	562	38	3139
89	2759	469	5	3233

*Parole Revocations includes only technical violations.

**Other includes appeal bond returns, probation revocations, and interstate transfers.

Since 1985, parole revocations have dramatically increased. Table 17 illustrates that the increase in parole revocations may have peaked in FY 88 and began a trend toward stabilization, having declined from 563 in FY 88 to 469 in FY 89.

TABLE 17
COURT COMMITMENTS VS. REVOCATIONS

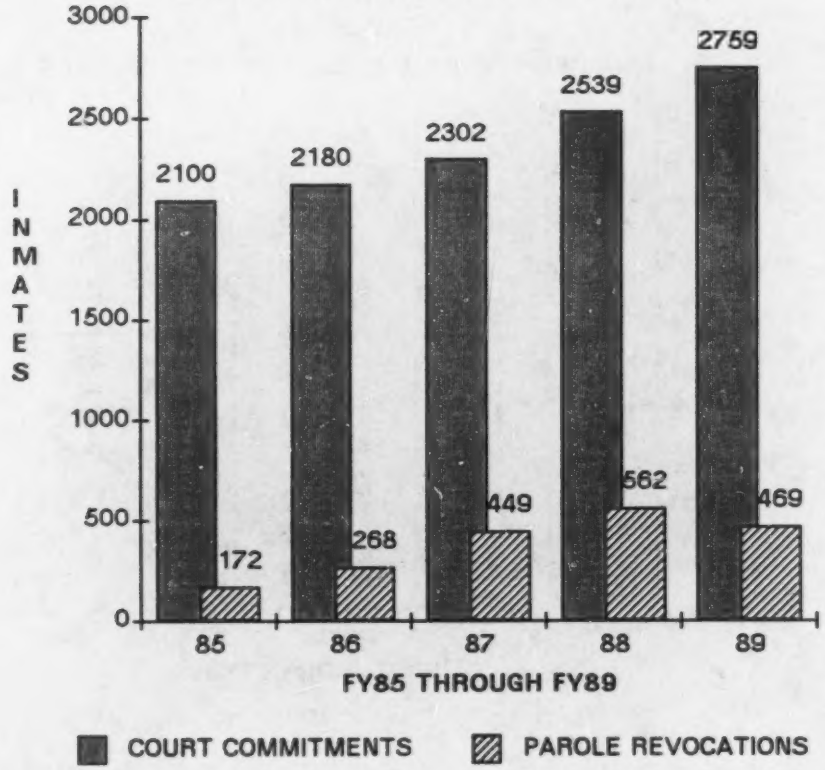


TABLE 18
RELEASE TYPES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 85 THROUGH FY 89

FISCAL YEAR	PAROLE	SENTENCE DISCHARGE	PROBATION	COURT ORDER DISCHARGE	OTHER	TOTAL RELEASES
85	1939	83	85	59	25	2191
86	2010	111	86	57	29	2293
87	1924	148	83	62	25	2242
88	1676	176	80	64	63	2059
89	1638	209	74	72	42	2035

*Other includes appeal bond releases, interstate transfers, discharges to detainers, and deceased.

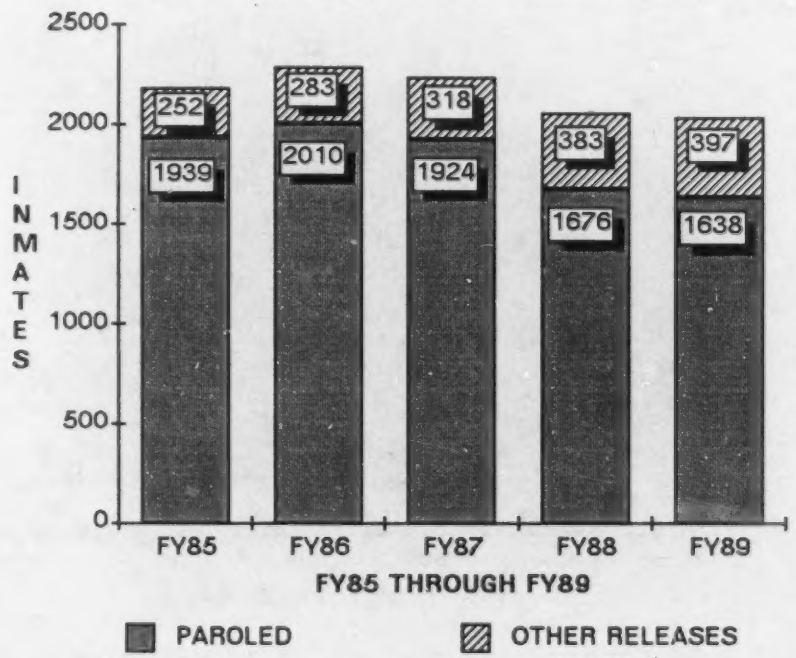
As discretionary parole has become more common in the system, Colorado has seen a continuing decline in the numbers paroled from a high of 2,010 in FY 86 to 1,638 in FY 89.

With the advent of discretionary parole, more offenders have discharged their sentences, as demonstrated in Tables 18 and 19. Sentence discharges almost tripled from 83 in FY 85 to 209 in FY 89.

As Table 19 shows, numbers paroled and other releases appear to have stabilized over the last several years, while the population continues to rise.

TABLE 19

NUMBER PAROLED VERSUS OTHER RELEASES



NEW COMMITMENT CHARACTERISTICS

As Table 20 demonstrates, few differences exist in the demographics of new commitments versus those of the last three years. A drop of nearly six percent in the Anglo population has been filled by a corresponding slight increase in the Black and Hispanic populations.

Though the average age of new commitments has risen only slightly, the percentage of new commitments under the age of 25 has dropped nearly five percent since FY 87.

The ten counties listed in Table 21 continue to send more than 90% of offenders to the state prison system. Colorado's "other" 53 counties sent nearly 14% fewer offenders, while Denver County sent nearly 37% more than in FY 87.

TABLE 20
ETHNICITY AND AGE OF NEW COMMITMENTS
FY 87 VS FY 89

ETHNIC GROUP	FY 1986-87	PERCENT	FY 1988-89	PERCENT
Anglo	1244	54.0%	1347	48.8%
Hispanic	543	23.6%	677	24.5%
Black	473	20.5%	613	22.2%
Other	42	1.8%	122	4.4%
TOTAL	2302	100.0%	2759	100.0%
Average Age	29.4 Years		29.8 Years	
Percent Under 25	35.1%		30.7%	
Percent 40 & Over	11.3%		12.3%	

TABLE 21
NEW COMMITMENTS RECEIVED BY COUNTY
FY 87 VS FY 89

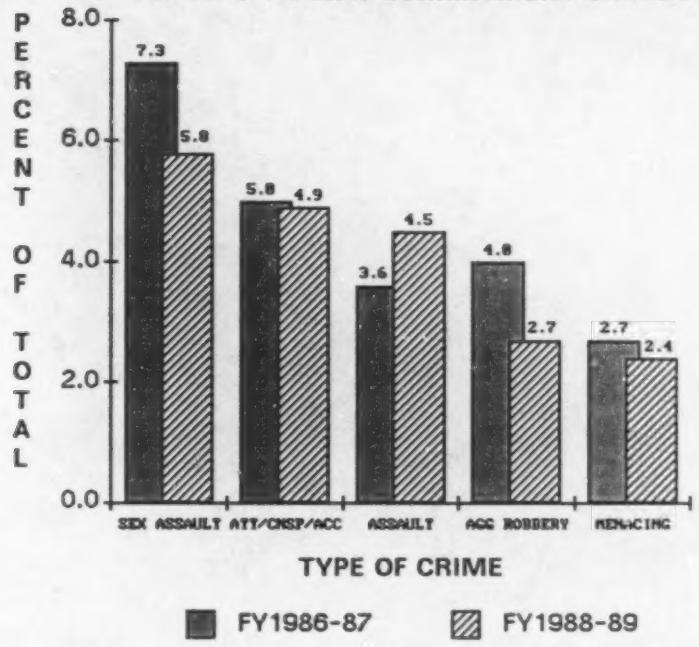
COUNTY	FY 1986-87	PERCENT	FY 1988-89	PERCENT
Denver	571	24.8%	783	28.4%
Jefferson	280	12.2%	329	11.9%
El Paso	326	14.2%	307	11.1%
Arapahoe	190	8.3%	263	9.5%
Adams	202	8.8%	239	8.7%
Mesa	51	2.2%	94	3.4%
Larimer	137	6.0%	174	6.3%
Pueblo	86	3.7%	88	3.2%
Boulder	88	3.8%	116	4.2%
Weld	71	3.1%	110	4.0%
Other	300	13.0%	256	9.3%
Total	2302	100.0%	2759	100.0%

TABLE 22
NEW COURT COMMITMENT MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES
FY 87 VS FY 89

OFFENSES	FY 1986-87 NUMBER	FY 1986-87 % OF TOTAL	FY 1988-89 NUMBER	FY 1988-89 % OF TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
VIOLENT CRIME:					
1st Degree Murder	24	1.0%	28	1.0%	16.7%
2nd Degree Murder	42	1.8%	34	1.2%	-19.0%
Manslaughter	27	1.2%	20	0.7%	-25.9%
Vehicular Homicide	21	0.9%	21	0.8%	0.0%
Negligent Homicide	3	0.1%	8	0.3%	166.7%
Aggravated Robbery	93	4.0%	75	2.7%	-19.4%
Simple Robbery	60	2.6%	66	2.4%	10.0%
Kidnapping	28	1.2%	23	0.8%	-17.9%
Assaults	82	3.6%	123	4.5%	50.0%
Sexual Assault	167	7.3%	161	5.8%	-3.6%
Att/Consp/Acc to Violent Crimes	116	5.0%	136	4.9%	17.2%
Vehicular Assault	16	0.7%	18	0.7%	12.5%
Menacing	63	2.7%	66	2.4%	4.8%
Arson	6	0.3%	13	0.5%	116.7%
Weapons/Explosives	14	0.6%	13	0.5%	-7.1%
Child Abuse	8	0.3%	13	0.5%	62.5%
Extortion	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Sex Offender Act	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal	774	33.6%	819	29.7%	5.8%
NON-VIOLENT CRIME:					
Burglary	334	14.5%	340	12.3%	1.8%
Trespassing	100	4.3%	157	5.7%	57.0%
Theft	263	11.4%	214	7.8%	-18.6%
Att/Consp/Acc to Non-Violent Crime	325	14.1%	373	13.5%	14.8%
MV Theft	46	2.0%	40	1.4%	-13.0%
Forgery	96	4.2%	157	5.7%	63.5%
Fraud	36	1.6%	43	1.6%	19.4%
Embezzlement	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Vandalism	10	0.4%	21	0.8%	110.0%
Drug Abuse	182	7.9%	384	13.9%	111.0%
Courts/Corrections	4	0.2%	3	0.1%	-25.0%
Family Crimes	17	0.7%	16	0.6%	-5.9%
Traffic	41	1.8%	85	3.1%	107.3%
Escape/Contraband	45	2.0%	61	2.2%	35.6%
Habitual	25	1.1%	32	1.2%	28.0%
Miscellaneous	2	0.1%	14	0.5%	600.0%
Subtotal	1528	66.4%	1940	70.3%	27.0%
Total	2302	100.0%	2759	100.0%	19.9%

As Table 22 demonstrates, new court commitment most serious offenses have not changed dramatically since FY 87. Most notable both in terms of raw numbers as well as percent change is the category of drug offenses. In FY 89, the Department of Corrections admitted 384 drug offenders as compared to 182 in FY 87, an increase of 111%.

TABLE 23
TOP FIVE VIOLENT COMMITMENT CRIMES



While few significant changes occurred in terms of top five crimes, worthy of note is the proportional increase of drug abuse crimes from 7.9% of total commitments in FY 87 to nearly 14% in FY 89.

TABLE 24
TOP FIVE NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENT CRIMES

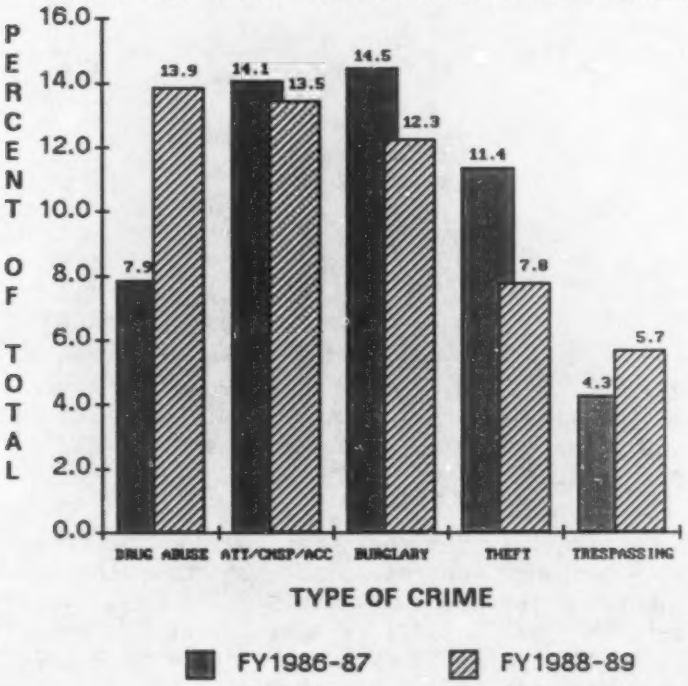


TABLE 25
MOST PREVALENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES AND
AVERAGE LENGTH OF AGGREGATE SENTENCE GIVEN IN YEARS
FY 1986-87 VS FY 1988-89

OFFENSE	FY 1986-87 NUMBER*	FY 1986-87 AVG SENTENCE (YEARS)	FY 1988-89 NUMBER	FY 1988-89 AVG SENTENCE (YEARS)
CLASS II				
2nd Degree Murder	35	23.2	34	31.8
1st Sexual Assault	18	27.7	19	56.8
Other Class II	31	26.3	19	50.4
ALL CLASS II	84	25.3	72	43.3
CLASS III				
2nd Burg/Dwelling	83	10.9	122	10.5
Aggravated Robbery	67	14.3	74	21.7
Drug Abuse	38	9.1	163	7.2
Sex Asslt on Child	38	10.7	30	13.2
1st Degree Assault	18	12.8	37	16.5
1st Sexual Assault	14	13.9	30	20.4
Other Class III	58	8.6	75	9.9
ALL CLASS III	316	11.2	531	12.1
CLASS IV				
2nd Degree Burglary	138	6.9	195	6.3
Theft	105	6.3	191	5.6
Robbery	40	7.1	62	7.5
2nd Degree Assault	34	7.1	77	6.2
2nd Degree Forgery	40	5.9	94	5.6
Drug Abuse	28	6.3	96	4.9
Sex Asslt on Child	32	4.8	58	5.2
Manslaughter	20	7.9	20	8.4
Other Class IV	395	4.8	280	5.8
ALL CLASS IV	832	5.7	1073	5.9
CLASS V				
Crim Trespassing	89	3.7	157	3.2
Menacing	46	4.0	66	3.4
Drug Abuse	26	3.4	122	2.9
Other Class V	220	3.0	677	2.9
ALL CLASS V	381	3.3	1022	3.0
TOTAL	1613	7.2	2698	7.0

*FY 1986-87 data includes only those sentenced under legislation passed in 1985 (H. B. 1320). Thus, the number of offenders cannot be used for direct comparison. Class I commitments and unclassified felon commitments are excluded.

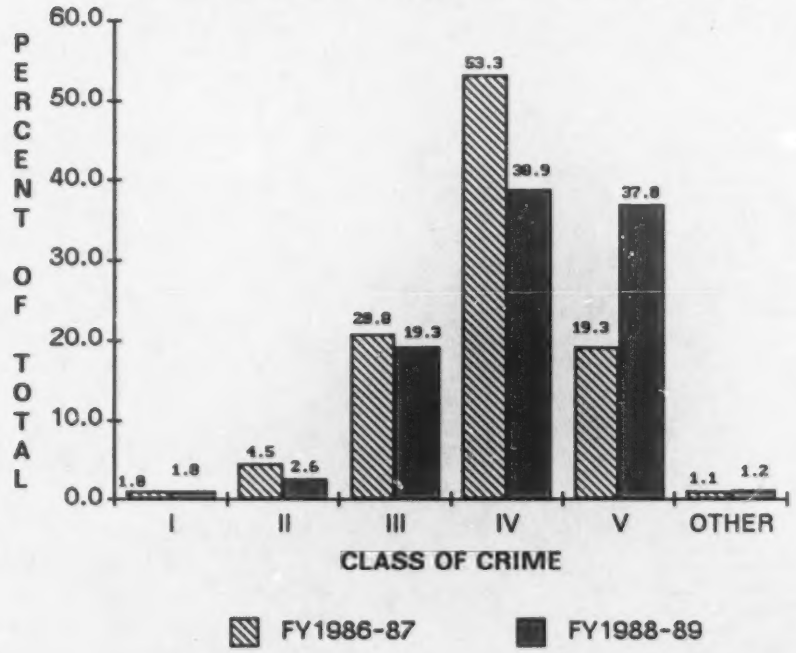
Colorado's correctional system continues to show the effects of H.B. 1320 in terms of sentence lengths. Table 25 shows the average length of aggregate sentence for new commitments. The most significant increase here is that of Class II felons, having increased from 25.3 years in FY 87 to 43.3 years in FY 89, a rise of more than 70%. Most other categories remained relatively stable.

TABLE 26
NEW COMMITMENTS FELON CLASS DISTRIBUTION
FY 1986-87 VS FY 1988-89

CLASS OF FELON	FY 1986-87	PERCENT	FY 1988-89	PERCENT
I	24	1.0%	28	1.0%
II	103	4.5%	72	2.6%
III	478	20.8%	531	19.3%
IV	1226	53.3%	1073	38.9%
V	445	19.3%	1022	37.0%
OTHER	26	1.1%	33	1.2%
Total	2302	100.0%	2759	100.0%

FY 89 saw greater balance between Class IV and Class V felonies than existed in FY 87. The system seems to be getting greater numbers of "criminal attempts" and "conspiracy" offenses than in previous years. This may constitute some of the increase in Class V felonies. Recent legislation passed in the 1989 legislative session moved more offenses into the Class V category and created a new Class VI. Therefore, next year should yield further movement in felon class distribution.

TABLE 27
COMMITMENTS CLASS OF FELON DISTRIBUTION



SECTION IV

INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The inmate population characteristics in Colorado have not changed drastically since FY 1987, however a few minor shifts merit mention.

The number of inmates serving time for first degree murder has increased nearly 40% from 180 inmates in FY 87 to 251 in FY 89. Overall, as Table 28 shows, the number of offenders incarcerated for violent offenses has increased 26.7% while the number of those incarcerated for non-violent offenses has increased 58.9% since FY 87.

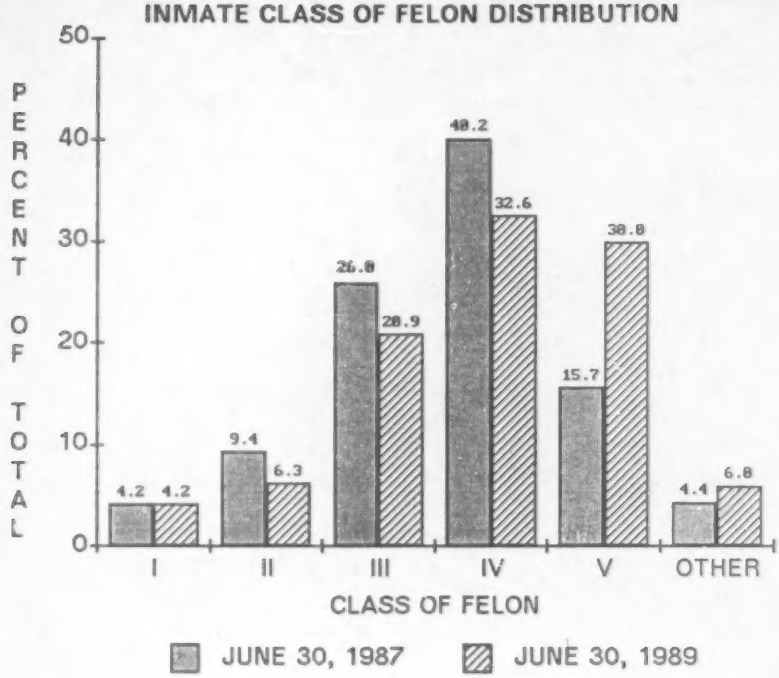
The number of inmates in the system for drug abuse offenses has risen nearly 147% over the last two years, from 192 in FY 87 to 474 in FY 89.

TABLE 28
COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATIONS MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES
JUNE 30, 1987 VS JUNE 30, 1989

OFFENSES	JUNE 30, 1987 NUMBER	JUNE 30, 1987 % OF TOTAL	JUNE 30, 1989 NUMBER	JUNE 30, 1989 % OF TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
VIOLENT CRIME:					
1st Degree Murder	180	4.7%	251	4.2%	39.4%
2nd Degree Murder	188	4.9%	213	3.5%	13.3%
Manslaughter	45	1.2%	52	0.9%	15.6%
Vehicular Homicide	29	0.8%	35	0.6%	20.7%
Other Homicide	0	0.0%	14	0.2%	N/A
Aggravated Robbery	311	8.1%	300	5.0%	-3.5%
Simple Robbery	136	3.5%	148	2.5%	8.8%
Kidnapping	53	1.4%	52	0.9%	-1.9%
Assaults	205	5.4%	282	4.7%	37.6%
Sexual Assault	404	10.5%	542	9.0%	34.2%
Vehicular Assault	12	0.3%	21	0.3%	75.0%
Menacing	71	1.9%	120	2.0%	69.0%
Arson	3	0.1%	14	0.2%	366.7%
Weapons/Explosives	13	0.3%	41	0.7%	215.4%
Child Abuse	25	0.7%	34	0.6%	36.0%
Extortion	2	0.1%	6	0.1%	200.0%
Subtotal	1,677	43.8%	2,125	35.2%	26.7%
NON-VIOLENT CRIME:					
Burglary	539	14.1%	615	10.2%	14.1%
Trespassing	129	3.4%	229	3.8%	77.5%
Theft	302	7.9%	349	5.8%	15.6%
MV Theft	36	0.9%	63	1.0%	75.0%
Forgery	125	3.3%	209	3.5%	67.2%
Fraud	31	0.8%	44	0.7%	41.9%
Vandalism	11	0.3%	16	0.3%	45.5%
Drug Abuse	192	5.0%	474	7.9%	146.9%
Family Crimes	16	0.4%	25	0.4%	56.3%
Traffic	22	0.6%	71	1.2%	222.7%
Escape	130	3.4%	341	5.7%	162.3%
Subtotal	1,533	40.0%	2,436	40.4%	58.9%
Att/Consp/Acc	430	11.2%	1045	17.3%	143.0%
Habitual	34	0.9%	93	1.5%	173.5%
Other/Unknown	157	4.1%	330	5.5%	110.2%
TOTAL OFFENSES	3,831 *	100.0%	6,029 *	100.0%	57.4%

*Number of Jurisdictional Population with available data.

TABLE 29
INMATE CLASS OF FELON DISTRIBUTION



As Table 29 indicates, the most significant increase in class of felon distribution occurs in the near doubling of Class Vs in the system. This 14.3% increase compares to the 5.1% drop in Class IIIs and 7.6% drop in Class IVs in the system.

TABLE 30
COMPARISON OF INMATE CUSTODY CLASSIFICATIONS
ON JUNE 30, 1985 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1989

CLASSIFICATION LEVEL	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Maximum	6.1%	5.7%	6.1%	4.9%	5.9%
Close	18.0%	14.5%	9.9%	10.3%	8.3%
Medium	45.1%	48.1%	51.9%	63.1%	51.6%
Minimum	30.8%	31.7%	32.1%	21.7%	34.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 31
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
JUNE 30, 1989

CATEGORY	CCF	SMCF	AVCF	FCF	BVCF	CTCF	SCC	FMCC
PROFILE NUMBER	352	401	1002	697	1047	594	185	249
AVERAGE AGE	31	31	32	36	27	34	36	34
FELON CLASS:								
Class I	14%	9%	6%	7%	1%	5%	4%	1%
Class II	9%	7%	8%	9%	4%	7%	13%	9%
Class III	24%	25%	20%	29%	20%	24%	23%	25%
Class IV	26%	31%	31%	27%	37%	33%	36%	33%
Class V	18%	20%	28%	23%	33%	24%	14%	29%
Other	9%	8%	7%	5%	5%	7%	10%	3%
VIOLENT CRIME:								
Violent	59%	50%	41%	56%	36%	54%	59%	39%
Non-Violent	41%	50%	59%	44%	64%	46%	41%	61%
CRIME TYPES:								
Homicide	18%	14%	12%	11%	5%	11%	12%	8%
Robbery	15%	11%	9%	7%	8%	7%	8%	13%
Assault	18%	6%	8%	7%	8%	7%	4%	8%
Sex Assault	14%	12%	6%	20%	8%	20%	23%	3%
Drug Abuse	4%	2%	9%	6%	5%	4%	5%	13%
Burglary	12%	11%	14%	11%	20%	9%	10%	16%
Theft	10%	5%	6%	4%	7%	4%	8%	6%
Other	9%	39%	36%	34%	39%	38%	30%	33%
PRIOR COLORADO INCARCERATIONS	48%	48%	36%	37%	28%	36%	30%	39%
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT:								
Denver	30%	32%	33%	31%	25%	31%	29%	27%
Arapahoe	10%	7%	9%	9%	8%	8%	10%	12%
Boulder	2%	2%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%
Adams	5%	8%	7%	9%	7%	6%	8%	10%
Jefferson	12%	12%	13%	11%	16%	10%	13%	12%
Weld	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Larimer	2%	3%	4%	3%	5%	5%	5%	6%
El Paso	7%	13%	11%	12%	12%	11%	11%	11%
Pueblo	3%	6%	3%	4%	4%	6%	4%	6%
Mesa	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	4%	2%
Other	24%	12%	11%	13%	12%	15%	11%	9%

PROFILE NUMBER includes on- and off-grounds inmates.
CCF-Centennial Correctional Facility (maximum) Canon City
SMCF-Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility (close) Canon City
AVCF-Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility (medium) Ordway
FCF-Fremont Correctional Facility (medium) Canon City
BVCF-Buena Vista Correctional Facility (medium)
CTCF-Colo. Territorial Correctional Facility (medium) Canon City
SCC-Skyline Correctional Center (restricted-minimum) Canon City
FMCC-Four Mile Correctional Center (restricted-minimum) Canon City

TABLE 31
OFFENDER PROFILE BY FACILITY
JUNE 30, 1989

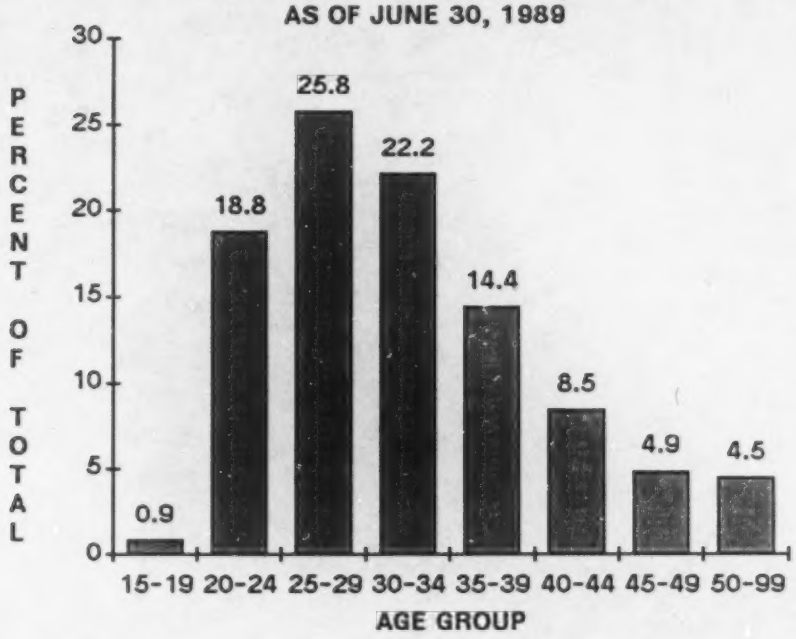
CATEGORY	PREL	CCC	DCC	RCC	CWCF	COLB	COMM	TOTAL
PROFILE NUMBER	163	121	143	122	253	28	614	5971
AVERAGE AGE	31	32	29	29	32	36	31	32
FELON CLASS:								
Class I	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	4%
Class II	2%	7%	3%	6%	8%	7%	1%	6%
Class III	15%	20%	22%	17%	14%	36%	10%	21%
Class IV	38%	31%	37%	35%	34%	39%	34%	33%
Class V	41%	36%	36%	39%	38%	18%	51%	30%
Other	4%	6%	2%	3%	4%	0%	3%	6%
VIOLENT CRIME:								
Violent	19%	34%	27%	43%	26%	29%	9%	43%
Non-Violent	81%	66%	73%	57%	74%	71%	91%	57%
CRIME TYPES:								
Homicide	2%	10%	5%	11%	11%	11%	2%	9%
Robbery	6%	8%	8%	13%	2%	4%	1%	7%
Assault	6%	9%	8%	8%	5%	7%	4%	7%
Sex Assault	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	9%
Drug Abuse	13%	12%	10%	8%	15%	14%	17%	8%
Burglary	21%	17%	24%	10%	4%	4%	18%	14%
Theft	10%	7%	9%	7%	10%	25%	10%	7%
Other	41%	37%	36%	41%	52%	35%	47%	39%
PRIOR COLORADO INCARCERATIONS	43%	27%	24%	23%	29%	21%	26%	34%
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT:								
Denver	29%	32%	22%	20%	33%	36%	24%	29%
Arapahoe	7%	9%	7%	11%	8%	4%	10%	9%
Boulder	4%	2%	4%	3%	4%	0%	5%	3%
Adams	6%	12%	9%	8%	1%	0%	7%	7%
Jefferson	15%	12%	11%	18%	15%	18%	16%	14%
Weld	4%	0%	2%	4%	1%	0%	4%	3%
Larimer	4%	5%	6%	5%	4%	14%	7%	5%
El Paso	13%	8%	11%	12%	16%	7%	8%	11%
Pueblo	4%	5%	4%	6%	2%	4%	5%	4%
Mesa	2%	3%	6%	4%	2%	4%	2%	3%
Other	12%	12%	18%	9%	14%	13%	12%	12%

PROFILE NUMBER includes on- and off-grounds inmates
PREL-Pre-Release (restricted-minimum) Canon City
CCC-Colo. Correctional Center (minimum) Golden
DCC-Delta Correctional Center (minimum)
RCC-Rifle Correctional Center (minimum)
CWCF-Colo. Womens Corr. Facility (mixed) Canon City
COLB-Columbine Center (minimum) Golden
COMM-Community Centers (minimum)
TOTAL-Total Dept. of Corrections

TABLE 32
OFFENDER PROFILE BY GENDER
JUNE 30, 1989

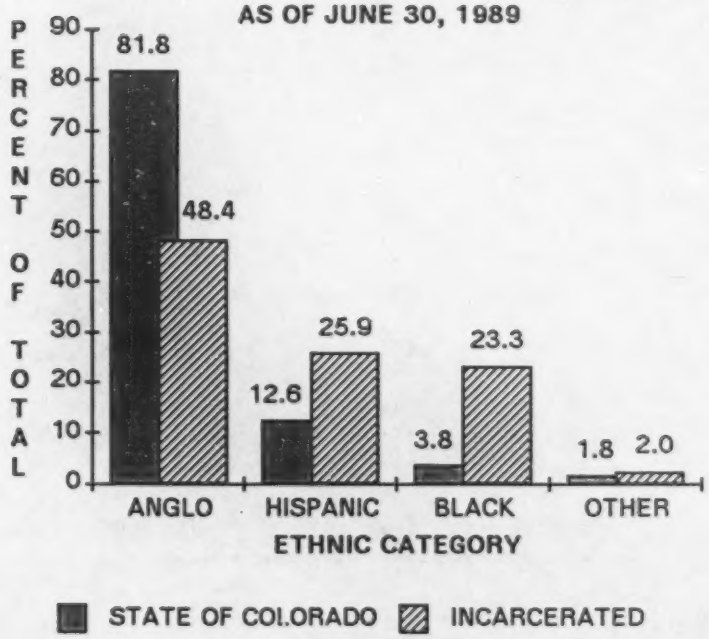
CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	DEPT.
PROFILE NUMBER	94%	6%	100%
AVERAGE AGE	32	33	32
ETHNIC CATEGORY:			
Anglo	48%	47%	48%
Hispanic	27%	15%	26%
Black	23%	33%	23%
Other	2%	5%	3%
FELON CLASS:			
Class I	4%	2%	4%
Class II	6%	8%	6%
Class III	21%	16%	21%
Class IV	33%	33%	33%
Class V	30%	37%	30%
Other	6%	4%	6%
VIOLENT CRIME:			
Violent	44%	25%	43%
Non-Violent	56%	75%	57%
CRIME TYPES:			
Homicide	9%	10%	9%
Robbery	8%	2%	7%
Assault	7%	5%	7%
Sex Assault	9%	1%	9%
Drug Abuse	7%	17%	8%
Burglary	15%	3%	14%
Theft	7%	11%	7%
Other	38%	51%	39%
PRIOR COLORADO INCARCERATIONS	35%	28%	34%
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT:			
Denver	29%	32%	29%
Arapahoe	9%	8%	9%
Boulder	3%	3%	3%
Adams	7%	5%	7%
Jefferson	13%	17%	14%
Weld	3%	1%	3%
Larimer	4%	6%	5%
El Paso	11%	14%	11%
Pueblo	4%	2%	4%
Mesa	3%	3%	3%
Other	14%	9%	12%

TABLE 33
INMATE POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1989



As Table 33 shows, the majority of the inmate population is between the ages of 20 and 35. In terms of ethnic breakdown, the incarcerated black population is roughly six times the general black population statewide.

TABLE 34
COMPARISON OF STATE VS. INMATE ETHNICITY
AS OF JUNE 30, 1989



SECTION V

PAROLE POPULATION

TABLE 35
ACTIVE PAROLE CASELOAD
AS OF JUNE 30, 1985 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1989

YEAR	DOMESTIC PAROLE	INTERSTATE PAROLE	INTERSTATE PROBATION	TOTAL
1985	1,883	305	938	3,126
1986	1,945	297	969	3,211
1987	1,758	274	957	2,989
1988	1,639	275	882	2,796
1989	1,794	267	12	2,073

The Domestic Parole Population has declined from a 1,945 level in FY 86 to a FY 89 level of 1,794. This decline of the domestic parole population is directly related to the change from mandatory to discretionary parole legislation.

At the request of the Colorado State Legislature's Joint Budget Committee, Interstate Probation was moved to the Judicial Department on July 1, 1988. The 12 cases noted above were kept due to an agreement between the Department of Corrections and the Judicial Department.

Table 36 shows the distribution of the parole caseload by Regions for FY 87 and FY 89.

TABLE 36
AVERAGE MONTHLY PAROLE CASELOAD BY REGION
FY 1986-87 VERSUS FY 1988-89

PAROLE REGION	FY 86-87	FY 88-89	PERCENT CHANGE
Denver	882	570	-35.4%
Northeast	1,342	821	-38.8%
Southeast*	543	408	-24.9%
Grand Junction	318	225	-29.2%
Total	3,085	2,024	-34.4%

*Colorado Springs and Pueblo have been combined into Southeast Region.

TABLE 37
PROFILE OF DOMESTIC PAROLE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1989

CATEGORY	JUNE 30, 1989 NUMBER	PERCENT
PROFILE GENDER:		
Male	1668	93.5%
Female	116	6.5%
AGE:		
Average Age	33	
Average Male Age	33	
Average Female Age	33	
ETHNIC:		
Anglo	1016	57.0%
Chicano	394	22.1%
Black	310	17.4%
Other	64	3.6%
FELON CLASS:		
Class I	14	0.8%
Class II	63	3.5%
Class III	284	15.9%
Class IV	700	39.2%
Class V	645	36.2%
Other	78	4.4%
CRIME TYPES:		
Homicide	80	4.5%
Robbery	118	6.6%
Assault	88	4.9%
Sex Assault	103	5.8%
Drug Abuse	132	7.4%
Burglary	194	10.9%
Theft	172	9.6%
Other	897	50.3%
PRIOR COLORADO INCARCERATIONS	559	31.3%
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT:		
Denver	356	20.0%
Arapahoe	175	9.8%
Boulder	70	3.9%
Adams	159	8.9%
Jefferson	231	12.9%
Weld	70	3.9%
Larimer	116	6.5%
El Paso	226	12.7%
Pueblo	85	4.8%
Mesa	62	3.5%
Other	234	13.1%

NOTE: Statistics based on parolees with available computerized data.